



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H01J 17/20		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/65052 (43) International Publication Date: 16 December 1999 (16.12.99)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/11782</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 3 June 1999 (03.06.99)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 60/089,052 12 June 1998 (12.06.98) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): FUSION LIGHTING, INC. [US/US]; Patent Department, 7524 Standish Place, Rockville, MD 20855-2730 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): LENG, Yongzhang [CN/US]; 3 Crosscut Court, Damascus, MD 20872 (US). DOLAN, James, T. [US/US]; 536 Ellrose Court, Frederick, MD 21702 (US). SHANKS, Bruce [US/US]; 22221 Creekview Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20882 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: STEINER, Paul, E.; Fusion Lighting, Inc., 7524 Standish Place, Rockville, MD 20855-2730 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</p>	
<p>(54) Title: LAMP WITH IMPROVED COLOR RENDERING</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A sulfur and/or selenium lamp having improved color rendering which includes a calcium and/or strontium halide in the fill, and which may also include a metal halide volatilizer.</p>			

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LAMP WITH IMPROVED COLOR RENDERING

This invention was made with Government Support under Contract No. NAS10-12114 awarded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The
5 Government has certain rights in this invention.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a sulfur, selenium, and/or tellurium lamps
10 having improved color rendering.

Related Art

The invention relates to sulfur selenium and/or tellurium lamps (hereinafter the "subject lamps"), such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,404,076, 5,661,365, 15 and 5,688,064, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In the subject lamps, elemental sulfur, selenium and/or tellurium is present in gaseous form, which is obtainable when the fill is excited by sufficient power, in an amount such that the excited fill emits a discharge of visible radiation from the fill component with substantially all of such radiation being molecular radiation which is emitted in the visible region of the 20 spectrum. The subject lamps disclosed in the above-mentioned patents are discharge lamps, and may be either of the electrodeless type where the discharge is excited by microwave or RF power, or of the electroded type where the discharge is excited by an electrical voltage across the electrodes.

The subject lamps are highly efficient for visible lighting with good color rendering.
25 By way of comparison, the color rendering index (CRI) for a sulfur lamp is about 80, as opposed to a CRI of about 70 for the metal halides lamps, a CRI of about 62 for fluorescent lamps, and a CRI of about 22 for high pressure sodium lamps. A lamp with a CRI equal to or higher than about 90 would be considered a high quality color rendering lamp.
30 The addition of metal halides to HID lamps is a common practice in the lighting industry. For most metal halide additives, the metal atoms are excited, ionized and then

radiate at the desired spectral region. This visible radiation from excited atoms is typically accompanied by unwanted infrared line radiation which leads to lower efficacy. Optimizing the color of metal halide lamps is accomplished by changing the ratio of other metal halides to provide sufficient amounts of the blue and green radiation. For example,

5 U.S. Patent Nos. 3,852,630, 4,360,758, 4,742,268, 4,027,190, and 4,801,846 disclose that calcium, strontium and aluminum halides can be used with mercury containing metal halide lamps to bring up the red output to increase the CRI.

If a CRI of about 90 could be achieved for the subject lamps without substantially lowering the efficacy, excellent lamps for a wider variety of lighting applications would

10 result. The subject lamps produce visible light efficiently through self absorption of ultraviolet radiation in an optically thick plasma. Any attempt to increase the CRI, however, is limited by the full width of half maximum (FWHM) of the visible spectrum of the lamps. In other words, an increase in red radiation results in a loss of blue radiation, thereby lowering the CRI. Blue or green radiation cannot be substantially increased by

15 introducing metal halides into sulfur plasma, because sulfur molecules have strong self absorption in those regions.

SUMMARY

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, calcium and/or strontium

20 halide is added to the fill of a sulfur, selenium, and/or tellurium lamp to improve the color rendering index. Optionally, an inert starting gas such as argon, xenon, or krypton is also included in the fill.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention a metal halide volatilizer is also added to the fill to increase the vapor pressure of the calcium or strontium halide.

25 In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a sulfur lamp with a calcium halide additive surprisingly maintains a high CRI after over several thousands hours of lamp operation.

In one embodiment of the invention, a discharge lamp bulb for providing visible

30 radiation includes a lamp envelope which is made of light transmissive material. A fill in the envelope includes at least one first member selected from the group consisting of calcium halide and strontium halide, and at least one second member selected from the

group consisting of elemental sulfur and elemental selenium in gaseous form which is obtainable when the fill is excited by sufficient power in operation, in an amount such that the excited fill emits a discharge of visible radiation from the selected members with substantially all of the radiation being molecular radiation which is emitted in the visible 5 region of the spectrum. The calcium halide may be one of CaBr_2 , CaI_2 , and CaCl_2 , and the strontium halide may be one of SrBr_2 , SrI_2 , and SrCl_2 .

Preferably, the concentration of the sulfur, if present in the fill, is between about 0.1 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of the selenium, if present in the fill, is between about 0.05 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and the concentration of each of CaBr_2 and SrBr_2 is 10 between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc. The fill may also include a metal halide volatilizer including at least one of aluminum halide, gallium halide, germanium halide, indium halide, tin halide, and iron halide, or compounds thereof. If so, the concentration of each metal halide volatilizer compound is between about 0.01 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc.

The lamp may be electrodeless or electroded and is preferably used in 15 combination with means for exciting a discharge in the fill, which may include, for example, means for generating microwave or RF power and means for coupling the microwave or RF power to the fill.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 The invention will be better understood with reference to the following description and the drawings wherein:

Figs. 1 to 3 show embodiments of prior art lamps, which are improved by the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a graph of a spectrum of emitted light for a prior art sulfur lamp;

25 Fig. 5 is a comparison of the spectrum of Fig. 5 with that obtained for a lamp having a sulfur and CaBr_2 fill;

Fig. 6 is a graph of the spectrum of a sulfur/ CaBr_2 bulb operated at a slightly higher microwave power than the bulb of Fig. 6;

Fig. 7 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a selenium and CaBr_2 fill;

30 Fig. 8 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur and CaI_2 fill;

Fig. 9 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur, CaBr_2 , and AlCl_3 fill;

Fig. 10 is a graph of the spectrum of a first lamp having a sulfur, CaBr₂, and InBr₃ fill;

Fig. 11 is a graph of the spectrum of a second lamp having a sulfur, CaBr₂, and InBr₃ fill;

5 Fig. 11A is a graph of CRI over several thousand hours of lamp operation for the lamp of Fig. 11;

Fig. 12 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a selenium, CaBr₂, and AlCl₃ fill;

Fig. 13 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur, SrBr₂, and AlCl₃ fill;

10 Fig. 14 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur and SbBr₃ fill;

Fig. 15 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur, CaBr₂, and SnBr₂ fill;

Fig. 16 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur, CaCl₂, and InCl₃ fill;
and

Fig. 17 is a graph of the spectrum of a lamp having a sulfur, CaBr₂, and GeBr₂ fill;

15

DESCRIPTION

Molecular radiation from calcium halide occurs at longer wavelengths (around 625 nm) and does not need self absorption. Energy transferring from the radiating plasma will have a higher radiation efficiency. Therefore, doping a very small amount of calcium 20 bromide provides sufficient long wavelength radiation to improve the CRI of sulfur and/or selenium lamps from about 80 to over 90. CaBr₂ doping does not, however, substantially change the plasma conditions (e.g., electron density and electron temperature) which are dominated by the primary fill component molecules (e.g. sulfur, selenium, and/or tellurium).

25 Although calcium and strontium halides are known additives for mercury-based discharge lamps, it cannot be predicted that similar additives will work in the plasma environment of a sulfur / selenium lamp. In high pressure sodium lamps, for example, increasing the sodium pressure provides an increase in red radiation. However, adding sodium halides to sulfur lamps improves CRI insignificantly, if at all. In addition, the 30 addition of sodium halides lowers the efficacy due to the extra infrared radiation from increasing sodium pressure. The above-mentioned U.S. Patent No. 5,404,076 discloses

adding cadmium iodide (CdI_2) to sulfur plasma to increase the red radiation of the plasma and observed that its spectrum has a shoulder at 580 nm, which is caused by the CdS and another shoulder at 650 nm, which is caused by the CdI_2 . However, adding CdI_2 does not improve the CRI significantly. Moreover, calcium forms compounds with sulfur, 5 selenium, and tellurium (e.g. CaS , CaSe , and CaTe) which are solid (CaS is actually a rock known by the common name of natural old hamite) and would not dissociate to participate in the discharge under normal lamp operating conditions.

Referring to Fig. 1, a lamp is depicted which is an embodiment of the invention which is powered by microwave energy, it being understood that RF energy may be used 10 as well. The lamp includes a microwave cavity which is comprised of a metallic cylindrical member 6 and a metallic mesh 8. The mesh 8 is effective to allow the light to escape from the cavity while retaining the microwave energy inside. A spherical bulb 10 is disposed in the cavity and is supported by a stem 12. The stem 12 is connected with a motor 14 for effecting rotation of the bulb 10, which promotes stable operation of the 15 lamp. Microwave energy is generated by a magnetron 16, and a waveguide 18 transmits such energy to a slot (not shown) in the cavity wall, from where it is coupled to the cavity and particularly to the fill in the bulb 10.

The bulb 10 includes a bulb envelope and a fill in the envelope. Elemental sulfur or a sulfur compound from which elemental sulfur can be obtained upon excitation and/or 20 elemental selenium or a selenium compound from which elemental selenium can be obtained upon excitation is included in the lamp fill in an amount such that when the fill is excited with sufficient power in operation, it emits visible radiation, with substantially all of the radiation resulting from the elemental sulfur or selenium being molecular radiation which is emitted in the visible region of the spectrum.

Sulfur compounds which may be used in the unexcited fill include CS_2 , InS , As_2S_3 and selenium compounds which may be used include HgSe , SeO_2 , SeCl_4 . Additional 25 compounds which may be used are those which have a sufficiently low vapor pressure at room temperature, i.e., are a solid or a liquid, and which have a sufficiently high vapor pressure at operating temperature to provide useful illumination.

The microwave or RF powered lamps described herein may be operated at a 30 variety of power densities, for example those between about 5 watts/cc and a thousand

or more watts/cc, it being understood that the power must be sufficient to vaporize the sulfur and/or selenium fill and create a pressure which results in the emission of radiation therefrom, substantially all of which is in the visible region. The particular power density which is used in any application will depend upon the amount of fill used, the size of the bulb, and the required lumen output of the lamp.

Fig. 2 shows another embodiment, which includes an arc lamp 20 comprised of a quartz envelope 22 having electrodes 24 and 26, and containing a fill 28. To excite the fill 28, an electrical voltage from a source 23 is impressed across the electrodes 24 and 26, whereupon an arc discharge occurs therebetween. The fill 28 in envelope 22 is as described herein above for the electrodeless lamp embodiments, while the lamp would typically be excited at normal power densities for metal halide arc lamps. The electrodes 24 and 26 may be made of or plated with a special material such as platinum to prevent or minimize chemical reactions with the fill gas.

A preferred embodiment for exciting a fill according to the present invention is the Light Drive™ 1000 lamp, made by Fusion Lighting, Inc., Rockville, MD. The structure of this lamp is shown schematically in Fig. 3. A magnetron 41 generates microwave energy and radiates the energy from an antenna 42. A waveguide 43 directs the microwave energy to a coupling slot 45. The microwave energy excites a fill in the bulb 46. A microwave cavity is defined by a screen 49 which includes a cylindrical mesh section and a cylindrical solid section 51. The screen 49 is fitted around a flange 53 with the bulb 46 and a reflector 57 inside the cavity defined by the screen 49. The screen 49 is secured to the flange 53 on the lamp housing with a clamp.

Fig. 4 shows the spectrum of light which is emitted by a sulfur lamp as shown in Fig. 3, having a fill containing sulfur at a concentration of about 1.38 mg/cc. As can be seen from Fig. 4, molecular radiation is present throughout the visible region, and the lamp has a good CRI of about 80.

As discussed above, in accordance with the present invention, the CRI is significantly improved by adding calcium halide and/or strontium halide to the fill. Referring to Fig. 5, the thin graph line is a repetition of the spectrum depicted in Fig. 4, while the thick graph line is a spectrum of a bulb containing sulfur in about the same concentration (about 1.38 mg/cc S) and calcium halide (about 0.1 mg/cc CaBr₂). Both

fills are excited with about the same microwave power. The calcium halide doped bulb has almost same bulb temperature as the sulfur-only bulb. The increase in red radiation in the calcium halide doped sulfur fill is notable.

The visible radiation from sulfur molecules utilizes the strong self absorption in
5 ultraviolet and violet regions, and weak self absorption in blue and green regions.

Therefore, the blue radiation from calcium bromide is obscured and dominated by the strong sulfur radiation. Shifting radiation from the blue to the red is successful without any significant increase in the infrared region.

Fig. 6 shows the spectrum of a sulfur/calcium bromide bulb (about 1.1 mg/cc S,
10 about 0.1 mg/cc CaBr₂) operated at a slightly higher microwave power (about 964 watts), as compared to the lamp described in connection with Fig. 5, and therefore a higher bulb temperature (about 963° C). A significant increase in red radiation is obtained from the calcium bromide. The bulb CRI is as high as about 93, and all of the eight indices are above 90.

15 Fig. 7 shows the spectrum of a selenium/calcium bromide bulb (about 0.82 mg/cc Se, about 0.27 mg/cc CaBr₂) which has much more red radiation with a CRI of about 91 and a color temperature of about 4491° K.

Fig. 8 is a graph of the spectrum of lamp having sulfur and calcium iodide fill (about 1.3 mg/cc S, about 0.5 mg/cc CaI₂). The CRI is about 88.

20 Raising the vapor pressure of the calcium bromide increases the amount of red radiation from the molecular radiation of CaBr₂. One way to increase vapor pressure is to increase the bulb wall temperature. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,801,846, col. 6, lines 3-20. Unfortunately, bulb lifetime is compromised because the higher bulb wall temperature may cause the quartz bulb to deteriorate.

25 In accordance with an aspect of the invention, vapor pressure is increased by adding a metal halide volatilizer to the fill. For example, an article entitled "Vapor-phase Complex Formation of Metal Halides and its Application in High Pressure Discharge Lamps," written by L. Rehder and I. Wilson, *Proceedings of the Symposium on High Temperature Metal Halide Chemistry* (1978, pp. 71-79), incorporated herein by reference, discloses increasing the vapor pressure of calcium halides by the addition of a second halide capable of forming higher volatility halide complexes.

The addition of the metal halide volatilizer increases the vapor pressure of the calcium halide without having to substantially increase the bulb wall temperature. The volatile halides include aluminum halides, gallium halides, germanium halides, indium halides, tin halides, and iron halides. While the calcium and/or strontium halides may be used without metal halide volatilizers, the use of such compounds enhances performance. Advantageously, CRI maintenance may also be improved.

Fig. 9 shows the spectrum of a 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 1.28 mg/cc sulfur, about 0.006 mg/cc CaBr_2 and about 0.53 mg/cc AlCl_3 . The molecular radiation from the calcium halide is enhanced dramatically. A low color temperature, high efficiency lamp is provided with an excellent color rendering index of about 93 and a color temperature of about 3678° K. The microwave efficacy is about 123 lumen per watt (LPW). Among all volatile halides, AlCl_3 is the most effective volatilizer to bring up the vapor pressure of calcium halides. AlCl_3 is not preferred, however, for long-life quartz lamps because of its reaction with the bulb material. For a mixture of sulfur, calcium halides and AlCl_3 , a wide range variation of calcium halide dosages will provide the desired molecular radiation from calcium halides, for example, from about 0.001 mg/cc to about 1 mg/cc. The amounts of dosed compounds depend on the bulb size, and the foregoing range is applicable for any of the examples depicted in Figs. 9-16.

In addition to using the volatilizer, vapor pressure can be further increased as noted above by increasing the bulb wall temperature (e.g. by increasing the power density), resulting in a further improved CRI at the expense of a potentially shorter bulb life.

Fig. 10 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with a fill of about 1.06 mg/cc sulfur, about 0.053 mg/cc CaBr_2 , about 0.11 mg/cc InBr_3 , and about 50 Torr Argon. The molecular radiation from CaBr_2 contributes to an excellent color rendering lamp. A high efficiency lamp with a color rendering index of about 94 is provided with all eight color rendering indices being above 90 and a color temperature of about 5621° K. The microwave efficacy is about 126 lumen per watt (LPW).

Fig. 11 is a graph of the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with a fill of about 1.17 mg/cc sulfur, about 0.026 mg/cc CaBr_2 , about 0.11 mg/cc InBr_3 , and about 50 Torr Argon. A high efficiency lamp with a color rendering index of about 87 is provided

with a color temperature of about 5550° K. The microwave efficacy is about 125 lumen per watt (LPW). Fig. 11A is a graph of CRI life test data for a lamp having the fill described with respect to Fig. 11. As can be seen from Fig. 11A, the CRI is substantially constant over several thousand hours of operation.

5 Fig. 12 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 0.64 mg/cc selenium, about 0.053 mg/cc CaBr₂ and about 1.06 mg/cc AlCl₃. The molecular radiation from the calcium halide is increased significantly. A low color temperature lamp with an excellent color rendering index of about 92 and a color temperature of about 3568° K is obtained, with the microwave efficacy being about 126 lumen per watt (LPW).

10 Fig. 13 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 1.06 mg/cc S, about 0.1 mg/cc SrBr₂ and about 0.8 mg/cc AlCl₃. The molecular radiation from the strontium halide is enhanced considerably. Red radiation at around 650 nm is provided which is considered excellent for plant growth. Its CRI is about 91, while microwave efficacy is about 105 lumen per watt (LPW).

15 Fig. 14 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 0.64 mg/cc sulfur and about 1.06 mg/cc SbBr₃. The addition of SbBr₃ reduces the green radiation from the sulfur plasma and spreads the spectrum out with much higher FWHM. An excellent color rendering index of about 91 is obtained, while the color temperature is about 6100° K and the microwave efficacy is about 107 LPW.

20 Fig. 15 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 1.17 mg/cc S, about 0.05 mg/cc CaBr₂, and about 0.27 mg/cc SnBr₂. The molecular radiation from the calcium halide is enhanced considerably. Red radiation around 625 nm is obtained, which is good for general lighting and plant growth. The CRI is about 90 and the microwave efficacy is about 144 lumen per watt (LPW).

25 Fig. 16 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 1.1 mg/cc S, about 0.03 mg/cc CaCl₂, and about 0.27 mg/cc InCl₃. The CRI is about 87 and the microwave efficacy is about 130 lumen per watt (LPW).

30 Fig. 17 shows the spectrum of an about 35 mm OD sphere bulb with about 1.17 mg/cc S, about 0.27 mg/cc CaBr₂ and about 0.27 mg/cc GeBr₂. The CRI is about 91 and the microwave efficacy is about 139 lumen per watt (LPW).

There thus have been described sulfur and/or selenium lamps having improved color rendering and constituting high quality light sources. While the invention has been described in connection with preferred and illustrative examples, variations will occur to those skilled in the art, and it is therefore understood that the invention herein is defined 5 in the claims which are appended hereto, as well as equivalents. Moreover, the foregoing objects and advantages of the invention are achieved individually and in combination and the present invention should not be construed as requiring two more of the objects and advantages unless expressly required by the claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 1) A discharge lamp bulb for providing visible radiation, comprising,
a lamp envelope which is made of light transmissive material, and
5 a fill in said envelope including at least one first member selected from the group
consisting of calcium halide and strontium halide, and at least one second member
selected from the group consisting of elemental sulfur and elemental selenium in
gaseous form which is obtainable when the fill is excited by sufficient power in operation,
in an amount such that the excited fill emits a discharge of visible radiation from the
10 selected members with substantially all of the radiation being molecular radiation which is
emitted in the visible region of the spectrum.

- 2) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 1, wherein said calcium halide
is one of CaBr_2 , CaI_2 , and CaCl_2 , and said strontium halide is one of SrBr_2 , SrI_2 , and
15 SrCl_2 .

- 3) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 2, wherein the concentration of
said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.1 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said
selenium is between about 0.05 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and the concentration of each of
20 said CaBr_2 and SrBr_2 is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc.

- 4) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 1, wherein said fill also
includes a metal halide volatilizer comprised of at least one of aluminum halide, gallium
halide, germanium halide, indium halide, tin halide, and iron halide, or compounds
25 thereof.

- 5) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 4, wherein the concentration of
said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.1 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said
selenium is between about 0.05 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, the concentration of each of said
30 calcium halide and said strontium halide is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc, and

the concentration of each metal halide volatilizer compound is between about 0.01 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc.

6) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 5, wherein said second
5 selected member is sulfur.

7) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 5, wherein said second
selected member is selenium.

10 8) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 1, wherein said bulb is
electrodeless.

9) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 1, wherein said bulb has
electrodes.

15 10) The discharge lamp bulb as recited in claim 1 in combination with means
for exciting a discharge in said fill.

11) The apparatus as recited in claim 10, wherein said bulb is electrodeless
20 and wherein said means for exciting a discharge comprises
means for generating microwave or RF power, and
means for coupling said microwave or RF power to said fill.

12) The apparatus as recited in claim 11, wherein said calcium halide is CaBr₂
25 and said strontium halide is SrBr₂.

13) The apparatus as recited in claim 12, wherein the concentration of said
sulfur in said fill is between about 0.5 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said
selenium is between about 0.2 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and the concentration of each of said
30 CaBr₂ and SrBr₂ is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc.

14) The apparatus as recited in claim 11, wherein said fill also includes a metal halide volatilizer comprised of at least one of aluminum halide, gallium halide, germanium halide, indium halide, tin halide, and iron halide, or compounds thereof.

5 15) The apparatus as recited in claim 14, wherein the concentration of said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.5 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said selenium is between about 0.2 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, the concentration of each of said calcium halide and said strontium halide is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc, and the concentration of each metal halide volatilizer compound is between about 0.05 mg/cc
10 and 2 mg/cc.

16) The apparatus as recited in claim 15, wherein said selected member is sulfur.

15 17) The apparatus as recited in claim 15, wherein said selected member is selenium.

18) The apparatus as recited in claim 10, wherein said bulb contains electrodes and wherein said means for exciting a discharge comprises,
20 means for generating an electrical voltage, and means for applying said electrical voltage to said electrodes.

19) The apparatus as recited in claim 18, wherein said calcium halide is one of CaBr₂, CaI₂, and CaCl₂, and said strontium halide is one of SrBr₂, SrI₂, and SrCl₂.

25 20) The apparatus as recited in claim 19, wherein the concentration of said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.5 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said selenium is between about 0.2 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and the concentration of each of said CaBr₂ and SrBr₂ is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc.

21) The apparatus as recited in claim 19, wherein said fill also includes a metal halide volatilizer comprised of at least one of aluminum halide, gallium halide, germanium halide, indium halide, tin halide, and iron halide, or compounds thereof.

5 22) The apparatus as recited in claim 21, wherein the concentration of said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.5 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said selenium is between about 0.2 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, the concentration of each of said CaBr₂ and SrBr₂ is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc, and the concentration of each metal halide volatilizer compound is between 0.05 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc.

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23) The apparatus as recited in claim 22, wherein said selected member is sulfur.

15 24) The apparatus as recited in claim 22, wherein said selected member is selenium.

20 25) A discharge lamp for providing visible radiation, comprising, an electrodeless lamp envelope which is made of light transmissive material,

25 a fill in said envelope including at least one member of the group consisting of CaBr₂ and SrBr₂, a metal halide volatilizer, and at least one member selected from the group consisting of elemental sulfur and elemental selenium in gaseous form which is obtainable when the fill is excited by sufficient power in operation, in an amount such that the excited fill emits a discharge of visible radiation from the selected members with substantially all of the radiation being molecular radiation which is emitted in the visible region of the spectrum, wherein the concentration of said sulfur in said fill is between about 0.5 mg/cc and 5 mg/cc, the concentration of said selenium in said fill is between about 0.2 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and the concentration of each of said CaBr₂ and SrBr₂ is between about 0.001 mg/cc and 1 mg/cc and the concentration of said metal halide volatilizer compound is between about 0.05 mg/cc and 2 mg/cc, and

30 means for exciting said fill with microwave or RF power.

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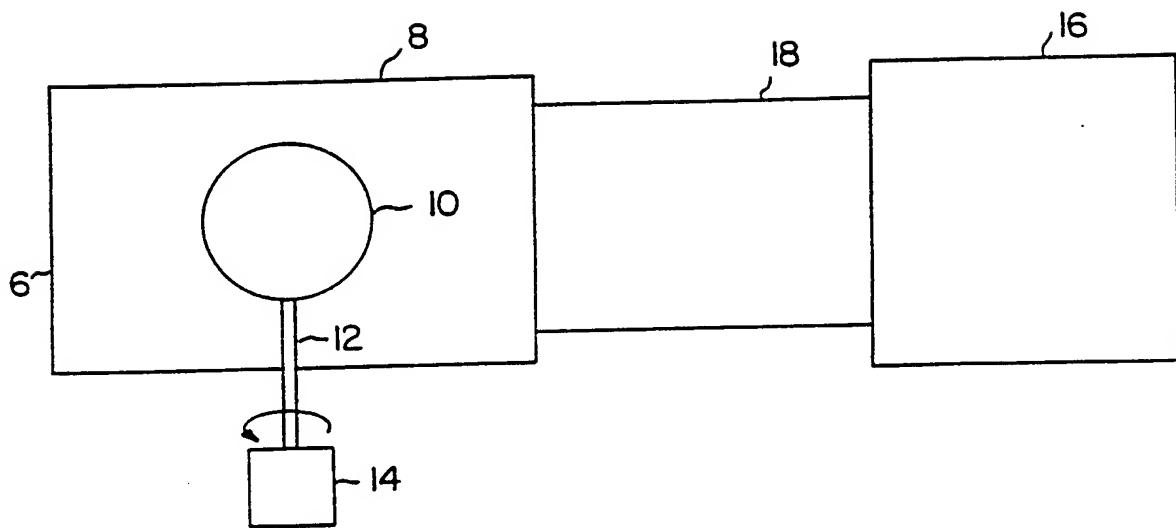


Fig. 1

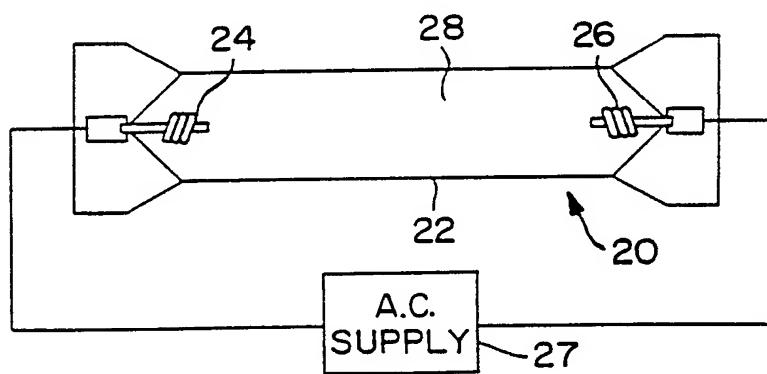
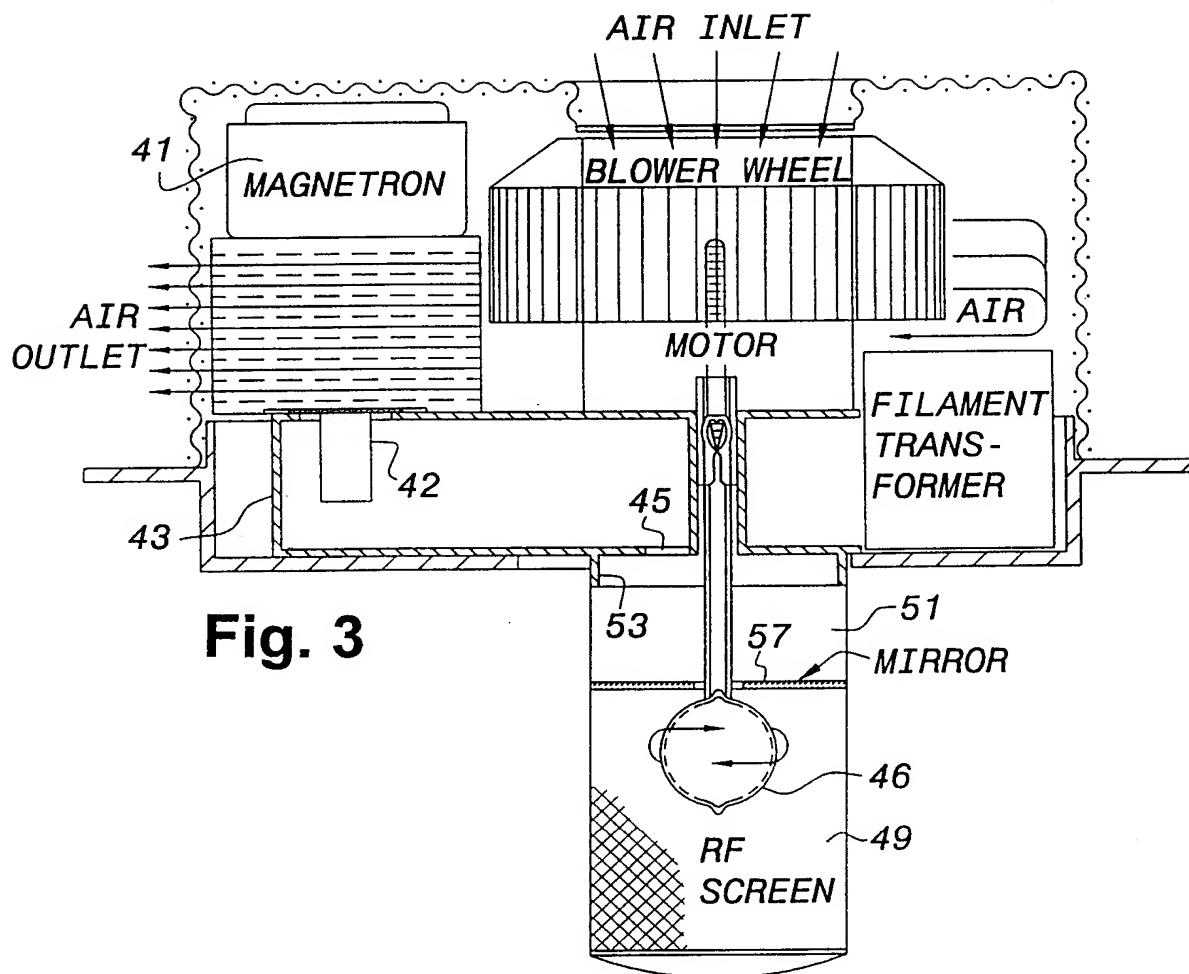
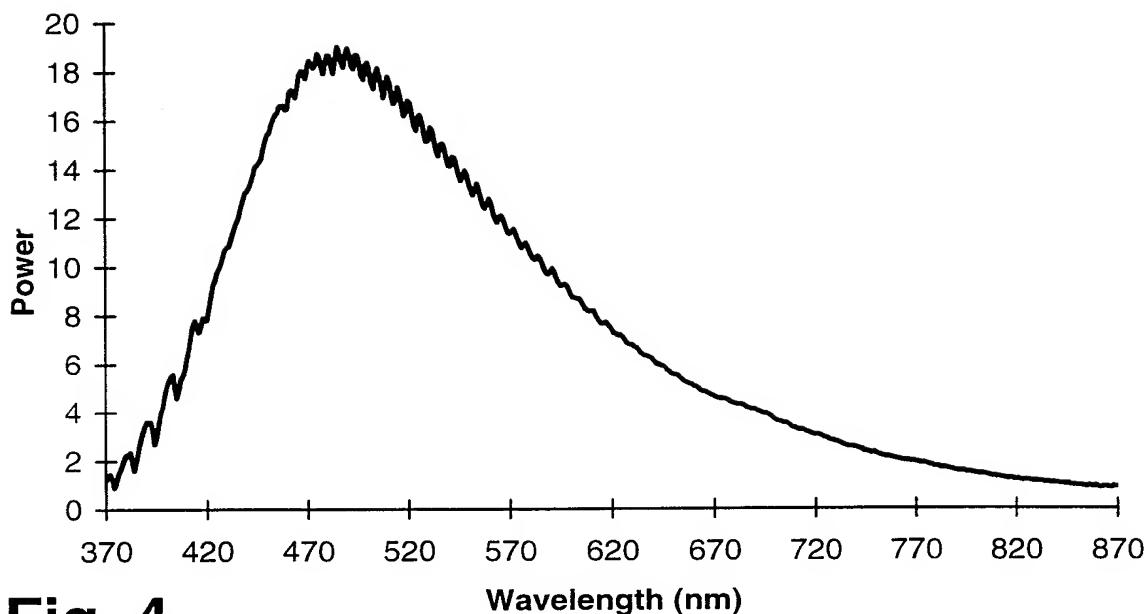
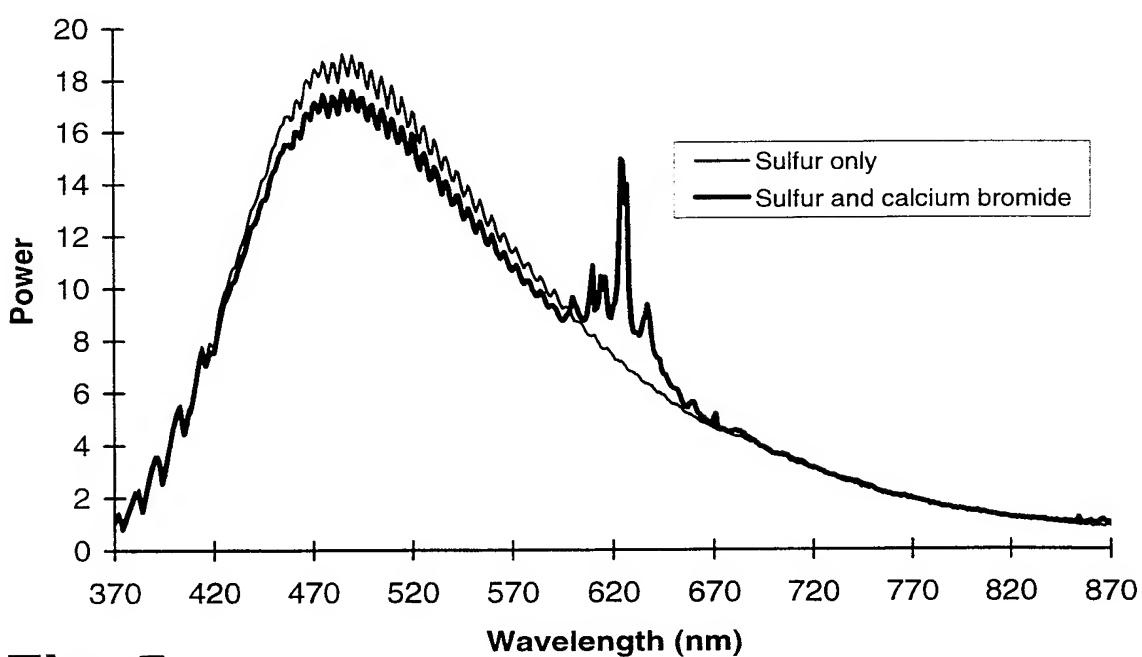


Fig. 2

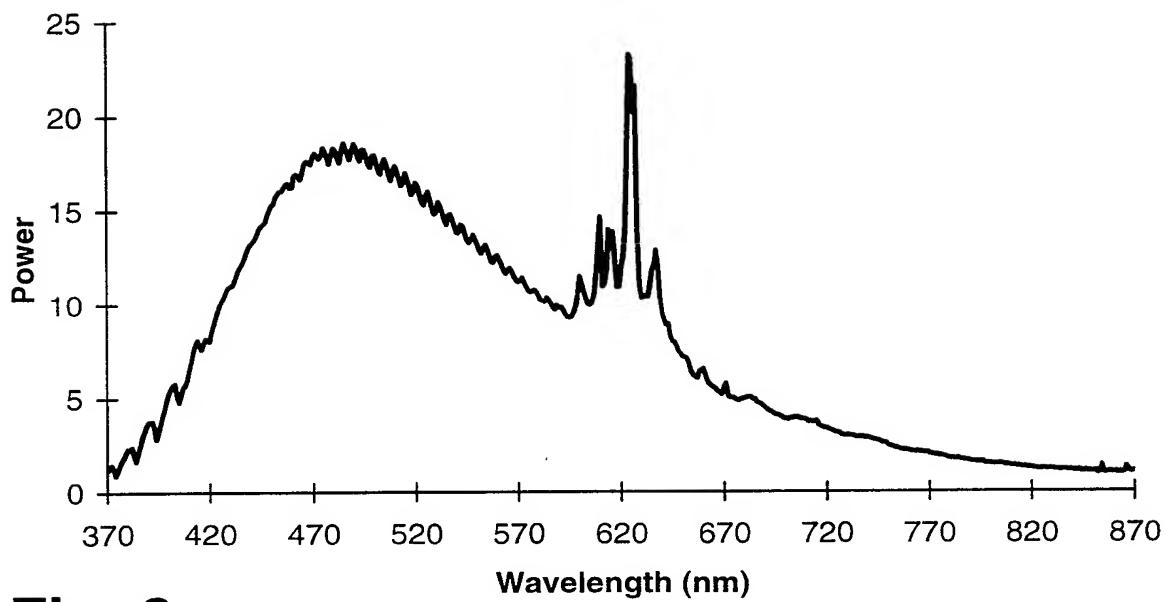
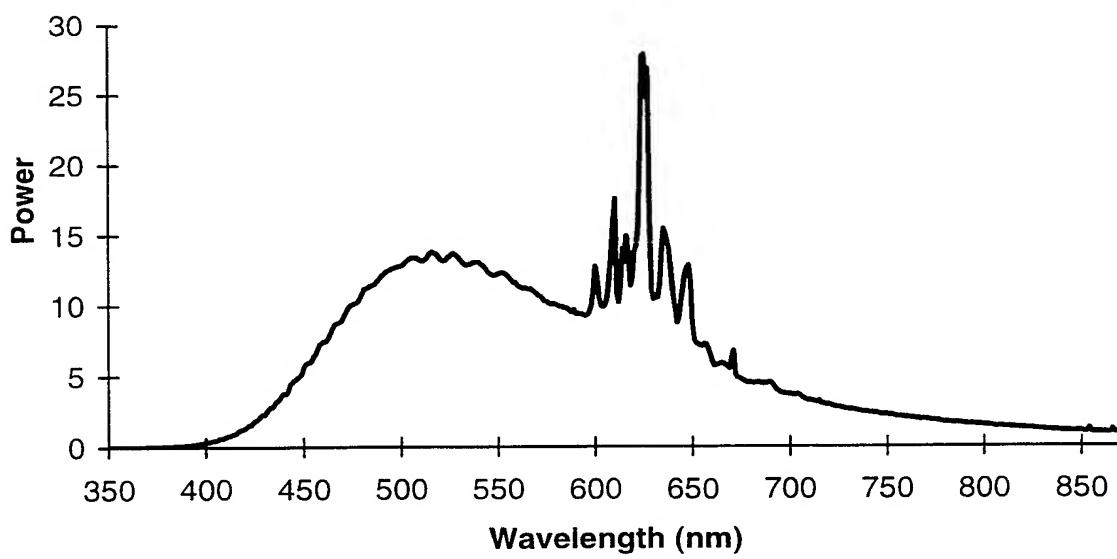
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**Fig. 3**

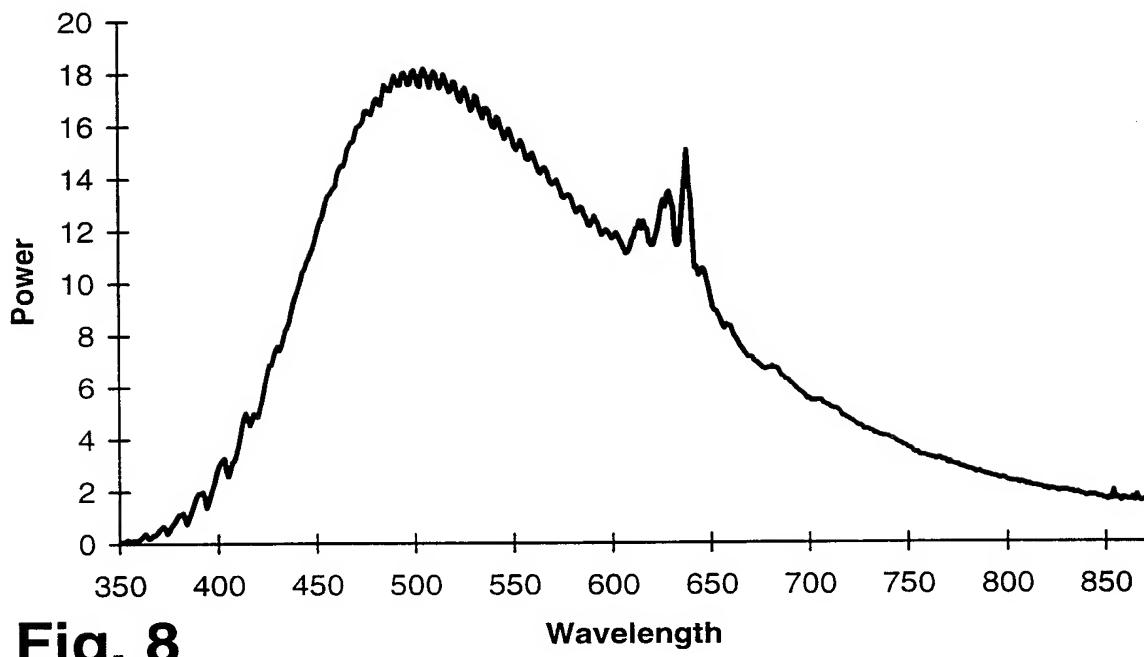
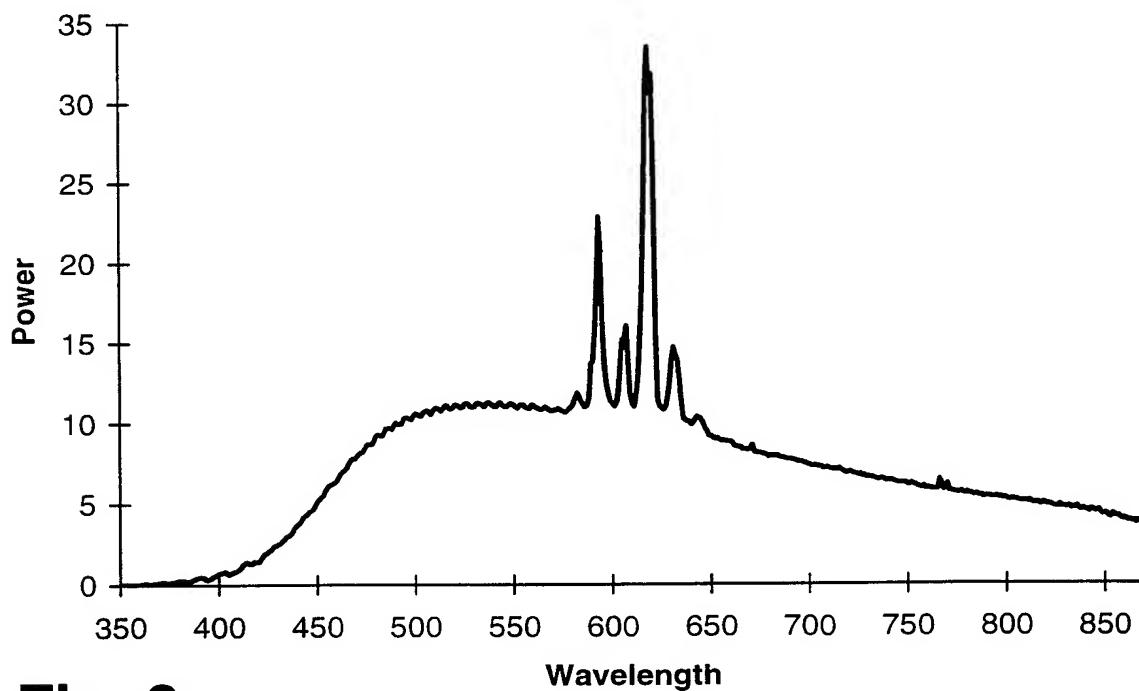
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**Fig. 4****Fig. 5**

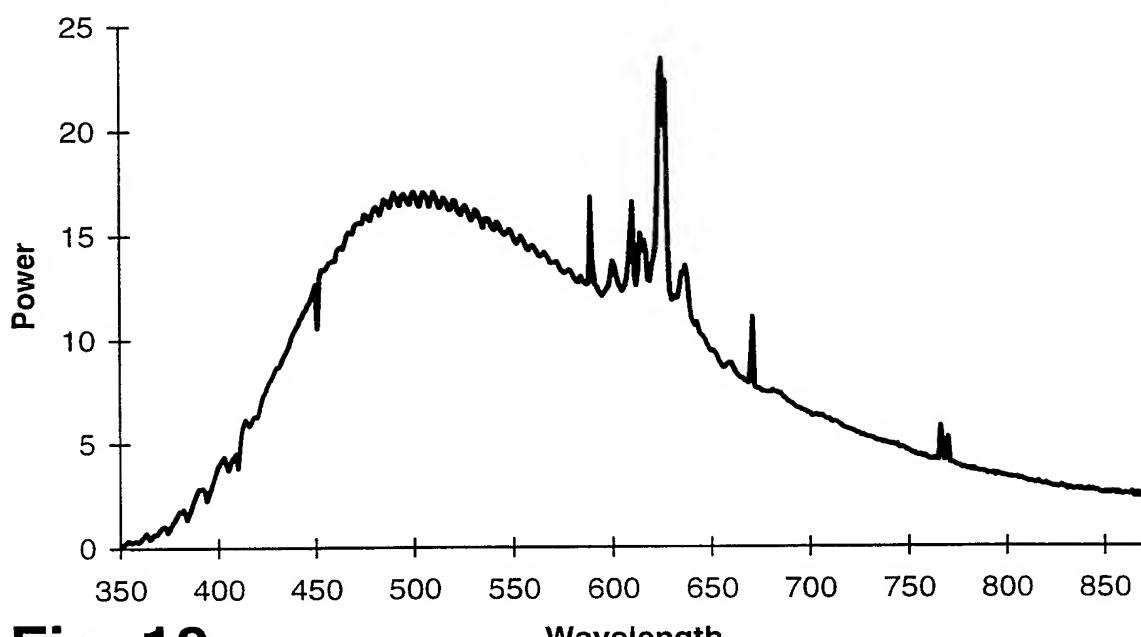
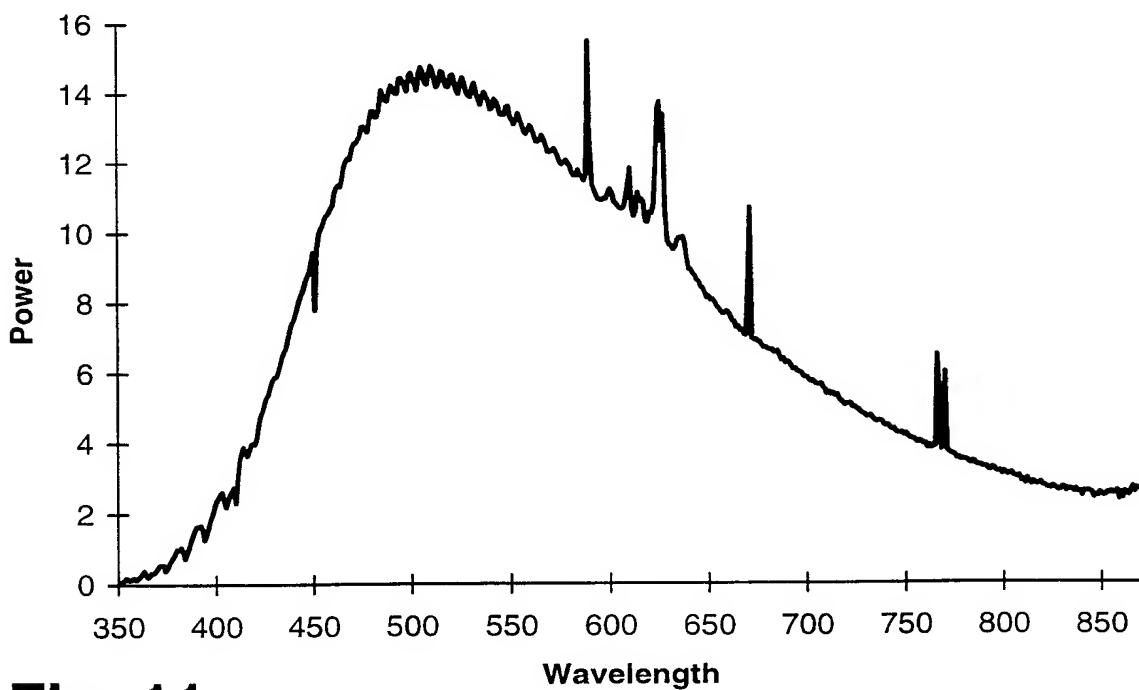
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**Fig. 6****Fig. 7**

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**Fig. 8****Fig. 9**

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**Fig. 10****Fig. 11**

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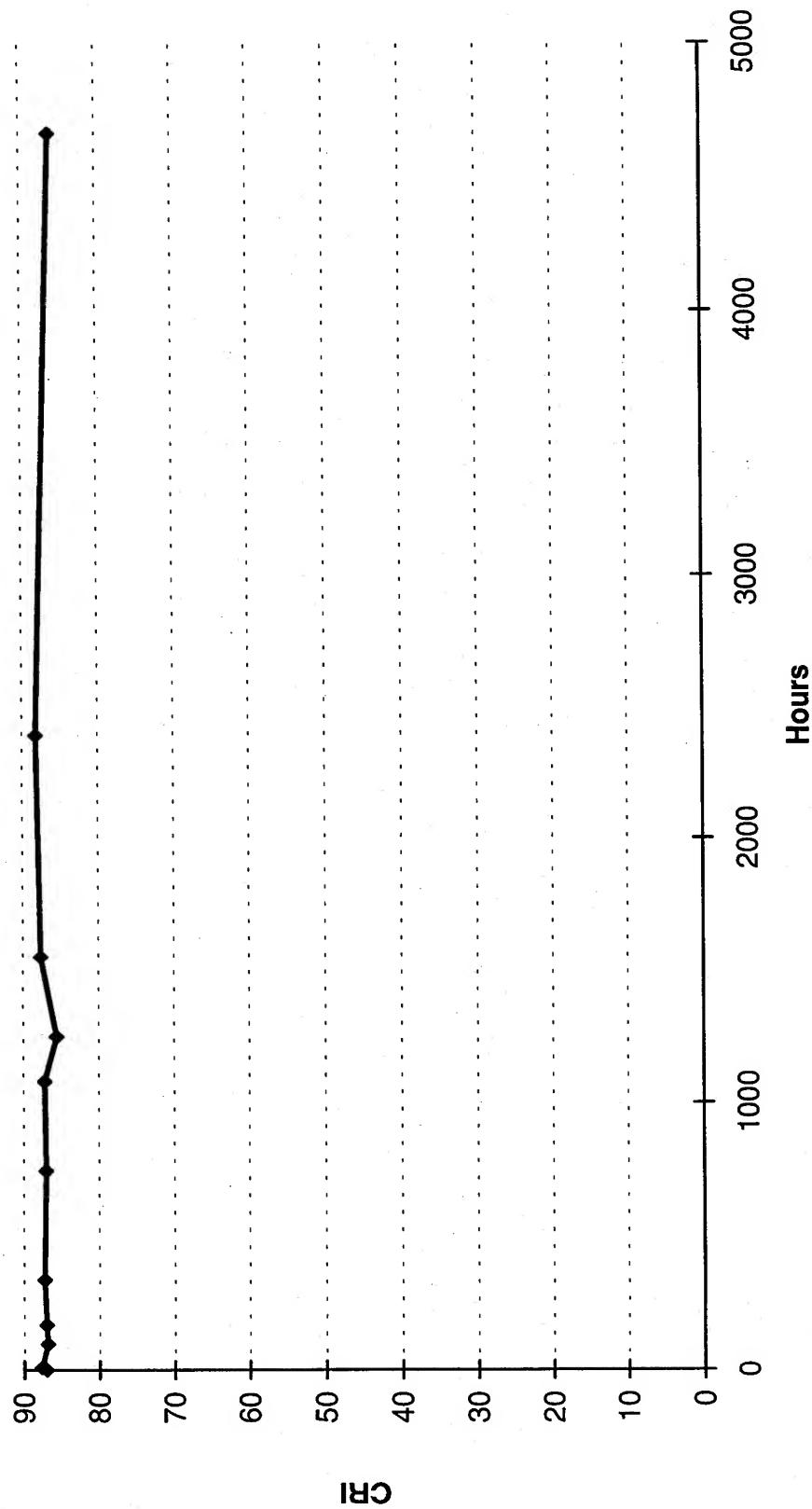
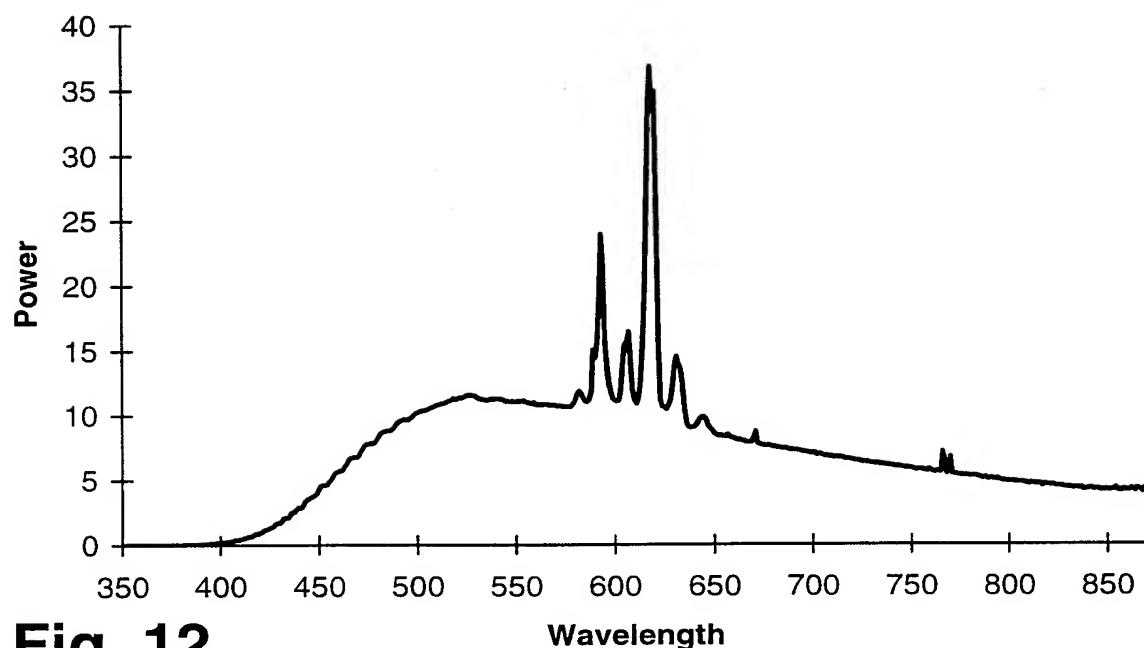
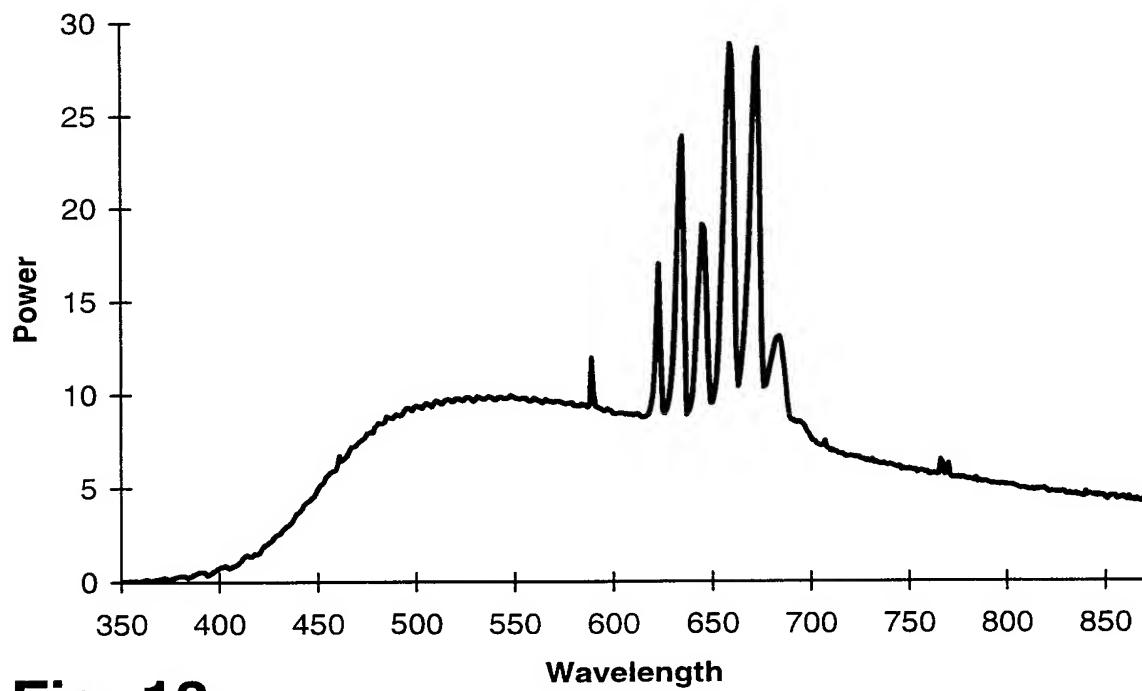
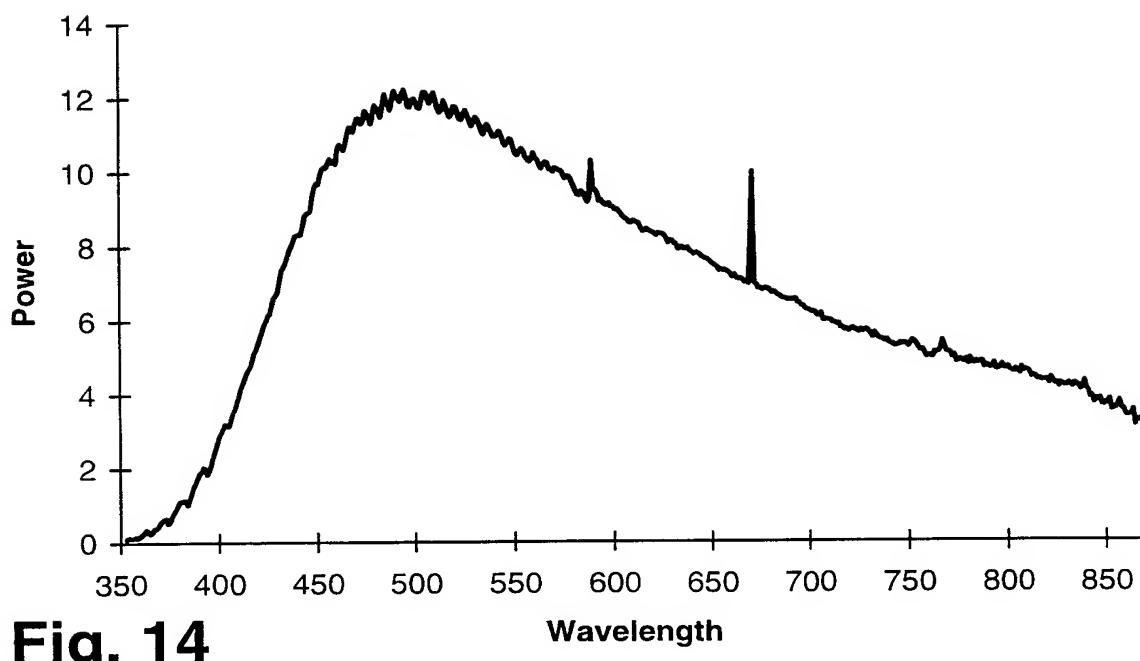
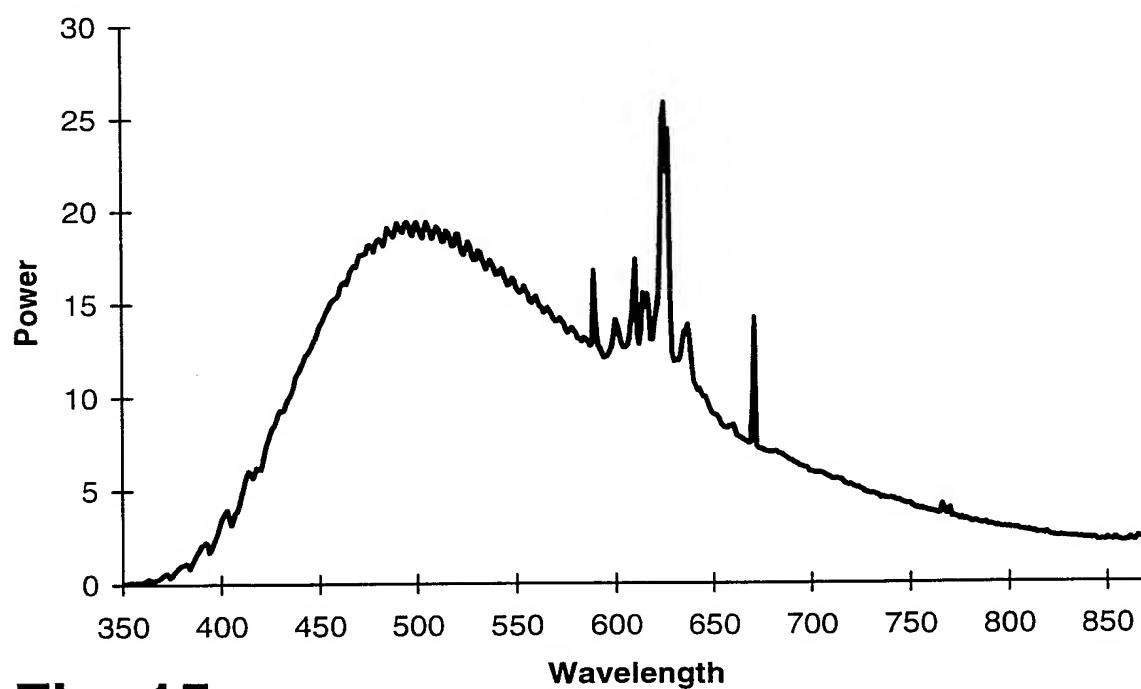


Fig. 11A

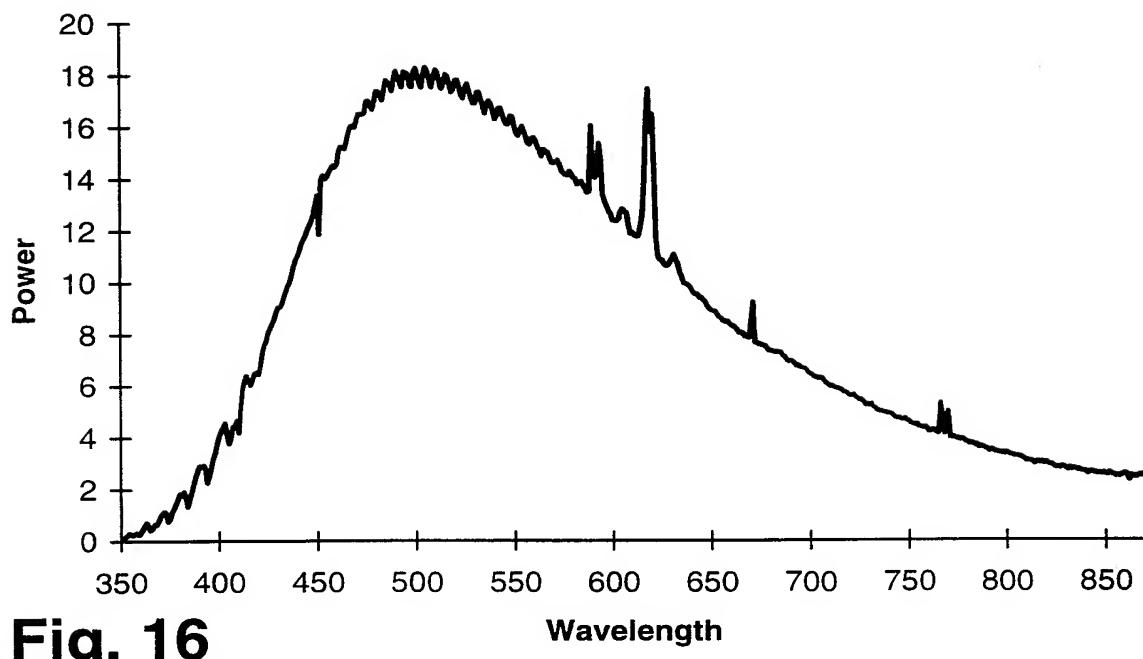
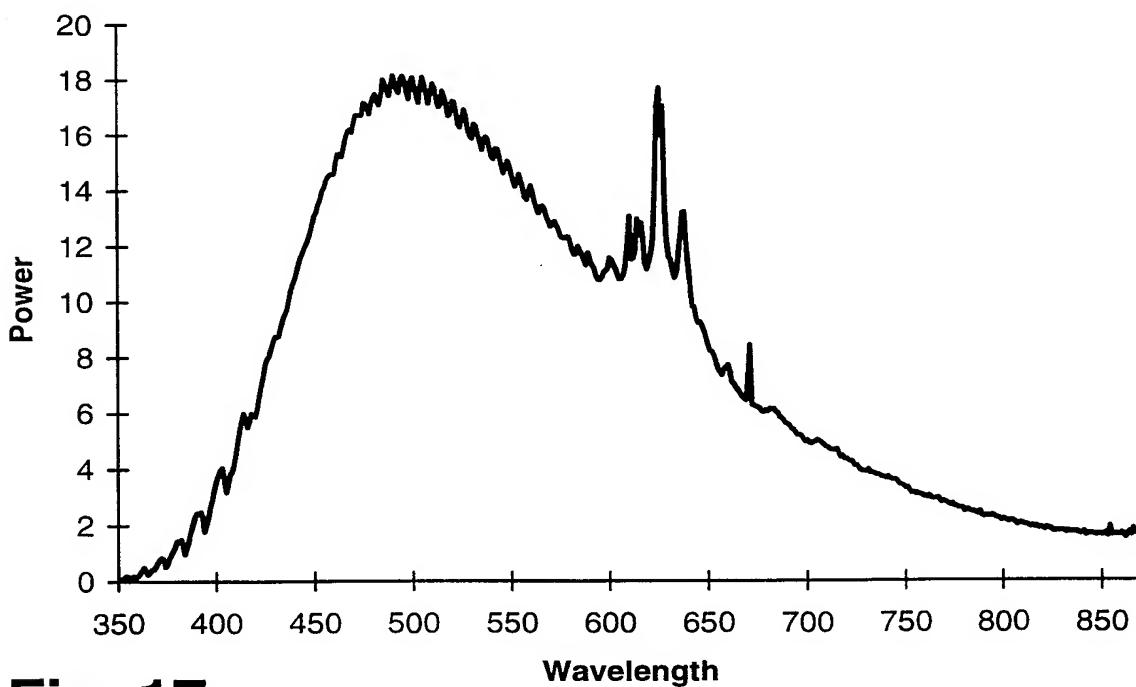
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**Fig. 12****Fig. 13**

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**Fig. 14****Fig. 15**

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**Fig. 16****Fig. 17**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US99/11782

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :HO1J 17/20;
US CL :313/638, 639;

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 313/638, 639;

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WEST, U.S. PTO APS
search terms: discharge, lamp, halide, calcium, strontium, sulfer, selenium, metal halide volatizer

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X, E	US 5,773,918 A (Dolan et al.) 30 June 1998, col 9, line 45 to col 10 line 10.	1-25

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

*	Special categories of cited documents:	
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
10 SEPTEMBER 1999	29 OCT 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer <i>Nimesh Patel</i> Telephone No. (703) 305-4900